NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place,-DRAMATIC PER WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-ALL HALLOW EVE-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway.-Magic Man-

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. Broadway _Seven Sone NEW BOWERY, Bowery,—Afternoon—Hell Ringer of Deta—Day After the Wedding—Sproter Bridagoom— wer Lovers. Evening—Bull Run—Schoolmaster—Last igs—Raising the Wird.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-STICENEY'S NATI

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. Day and veoling Angul of Midniont Ilaurat Home Hiproposes, Whale, and Other Curiosities.

BRYANES' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 600 readway .- Ermiorian Sonus, Danges, &c. Afternoon and

GAIETIES CONCERT BOOM, 616 Broadway, -- DEAWING

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.

NATIONAL MUSIC HALL, Chatham street. Burks.

MELODEON, Brooklyn,-Songs, DANCES, PANTONINES, New York, Thursday, November 28, 1861

Mr. WHIJAM B. SHAW IS no longer a correspondent of

THE SITUATION.

We give to-day some details of the late surprise of our reconnoitering troops near Vienna on Tuesday. Several of those reported missing have returned, reducing the list from forty-five, as at first reported, to twenty-eight. The bodies of two of the Union men killed in the skirmish were found yesterday and brought into camp.

The intelligence received by the government by the last mail from Europe, is very satisfactory. It is reported that the rebel agents, who have been straining every point in both England and France to accomplish their designs, have utterly failed. It was stated upon good authority that Messrs. Yancey and T. Butler King were, preparing to return home, evidently probably expecting that they would be succeeded by Messra. Slidell and Mason.

A portion of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry. under Colonel Bayard, proceeded yesterday morning to Drainsville to arrest some known rebels in that town. After accomplishing their mission, and while returning, they were attacked by about fifty rebels from a thicket where they were concealed. Colonel Bayard attacked them in return. killing three, capturing five more and dispersing

The expedition of General Burnside, which is now fitting out for an attack upon the Southern coast, has already assumed formidable proions, though under way but a very short time. An account of it, so far as organized, with the officers, regiments and vessels composing it, appears in another column of to day's paper. Ten regiments have so far been assigned to the expedition, of which eight are now at Annapolis. The troops have not yet been has, up to this time, been appointed—General John G. Foster. Captain Howard, late of the United States Revenue marine, accompanies the expedition, with a naval brigade, and Commander S. F. Hazard, United States Navy, is attached to the staff of General Burnside as Naval Officer and

This expedition, like the one which has pre ceded it to Port Royal, is doubtless destined to make an impression damaging to the rebel

The transport Constitution, with General Butler's expedition-of which we give a highly interesting account to-day-arrived at Hampton Roads yesterday all safe and in good condition.

No news of the affair at Fort Pickens reached Fortress Monroe yesterday by the steamer bearing a dag of truce to and from Norfolk. It is evident that the rebels are not disposed to give any further information on this subject, at present.

Everything is quiet in General Banks' division on the Upper Potomac. The General himself was in Washington yesterday in close consultation with General McClellan.

The government has appointed an efficient Board of Officers to superintend the mounting of cannon on all the permanent fortifications of the country. This Board consists of Brigadier General Totten. Corps of Engineers; Brigadier General Ripley, Ordnance Department; Brigadier General Barry, United States Volunteers; Brigadier General Barnard, United States Volunteers; Colonel Hunt. United States Army, and Captain Rodman, Ordnance Department. The Board will meet in Washington at such time and place as may be designated by the senior officer, and the junior members will record the proceedings.

A curious despatch from Halifax, which illustrates very forcibly the vagaries to which the telegraph is sometimes liable, states that the Himalaya, British steamer, which arrived there yesterday, reports that the Trent, from which Mason and Slidell were taken, had reached England before the Himalaya left, and that a British frigate had been at once despatched to this country. It is ecessary to say that the arrival of the Trent at the time stated is simply an impossibility.

Our news from Missouri represents Gen. Price at Pleasant Hill with 25,000 men. Nothing of any importance has occurred in that department since last advices.

By the Canada, at Halifax, we have European advices to the 17th of November. The portion of the news which refers to American affairs is inte-

The tripartite treaty against Mexico had been published in the London Gazette. It contains five articles. The fourth provides that President Lin-

coln shall be furnished with a copy, and the Ministers of the contracting Powers now in Washington are authorized to conclude it, separately or collectively, with the United States. As delay, however, may jeopardize the success of the expedition, the operations of the Allied Commissioners are not to be interrupted after the fleet has reached off Vera Cruz for Mr. Lincoln's signature. It was thought that the French war ships for the Gulf would assemble at Havana between the 15th and 20th of December

Sir James Fergusson, M. P., is rather hurt at the idea of being classed as an English spy during his recent tour to America. He disclaims the character earnestly, pleads that of a "gentleman" prominently, and leaves his constituents to imagine that he enjoyed the opportunity of conferring with the American commanders on both sides during his

The cotton crisis was felt severely in England and many workmen had gone on "strike" as a means—a very strange one, certainly—of preventing a reduction of wages. The London News, noticing this fact, enumerates about forty failures of manufacturers already, and states that when the artisans' "atrike" produces a good many more there will be no wages at all to be had.

Thanksgiving and praise to the Great Ruler of the Universe will occupy the attention to-day of

people of New York, Maryland, Delaware, Rhode Island Now Jersey. Arkansw

The day will no doubt be faithfully observe ot only by the people in the above named State and localities, but by the soldiers who now represent them at the seat of war. We claim for the patriotic and devotional proclamations which will oe found in another part of this paper an attentive perusal, and promise that the reader will be fully rewarded for the time thus appropriated. The law

courts do not hold, any sessions to-day.

The Canada, from Liverpool the 16th, and Queenstown the 17th inst., arrived at Halifax yesterday, on her way to Boston, and the mails of the an reached this city from Portland at the some time. The news is two days later.

Cotton remained firm in Liverpool; prices were unchanged, but the market had an advancing ten Breadstuffs were inactive, with few sales ols closed in London on the 16th inst. at 937 a 94 for money. It has been found that over thirty cotton manufacturers failed lately in England. Some of the operatives had gone on a "strike" a

a means of opposing a reduction of wages.

The Russian army in the Caucasus had been de feated with great loss by the Circassians. Poland was still convulsed. The Russian troops were in sulted daily, and the Archbishop of Warsaw had been arrested for insulting General Luders, who commands the force. France hoped for much financial relief from the new budget of M. Fould Italian affairs were not materially changed.

The Brazilian mail at Lisbon brings dates from Pernambuco of the 21st and Rio Janeiro of the 25th of October. Sales of cotton 10||800 at Pernambuco; at Rio, coffee, sales of good first at 64||600. The stock is 160,000 bags. Cotton quoted at 9,000 reis.

The following table shows the number of officer and men the United States had engaged in the va rious wars and frontier disturbances:

Southwestern disturbances, 1836. Cherokee country, 1836 to 1837. New York frontier disturbances 1833 to 1839. 1839 war, 1846 to 1848.....

Captain Windsor, of the British brig Argyle which arrived at this port yesterday, from Barba does lat inst., reports that the United States was steamer Iroquois was at Paramaribo, Oct. 23,

is reported to have engaged the forts in the hands of the rebels at Pensacols, carries twelve eleven inch pivot guns, which throw shot weighing on hundred and seventy pounds, requiring tiftee pounds of powder for each discharge. She can ischarge at the same instant at one object, with one hundred and eighty pounds of powder, over two thousand pounds of metal.

General Bishop Leonidas Polk, who command the rebels in Tennessee, has lost that reputation for truthfulness that belongs to reverend gentle men generally. In his account of the buttle of Belmont he tells his master, Jeff. Davis, that the Union forces numbered seven thousand five hundred men, while our official reports make the total number two thousand and seventy-two.

A meeting was held at Frankfort, Ky., last Sa turday, composed of Union men who were "or posed to the propositions of John Cochrane and Simon Cameron for the emancipation of the slaves of those who are at war with the United States, and the arming of such slaves in the war against the Southern people." We have not earned what action was taken.

The schooner E. Sheddon, lying at the foot of Beekman street, East river, is now taking in cargo for Hatteras Inlet, for the Union men of North Carolina. It consists of flour, pork, beef, molasses, boots, shoes and dry goods. Any donation that may be sent will be received, and as such for-

Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, delivered a oration last evening at the Cooper Institute, before a very large and intelligent audience, including some hundred ladies, on "The Rebellion, Its Origin and Mainspring." He was introduced by Mr. Wm. Curtis Noyes, who presided, and who made speech on the occasion, which we give, together

with some extracts from the oration. The Commissioners of Emigration met vesterday but no business of public importance was trans acted. From the weekly statement it appears that the number of emigrants who arrived here du ing the last week was 1,420, making a total of 64,213, who have arrived during the year, against 98,180 up to the same time last year. The number of inmates on Ward's Island is 792. The trea surer's report shows a belance in the bank of

The special meeting of the Board of Education called for last evening to finish up the large amount of business in arrears did not take place, in conse quence of a quorum not being present when the oll was called.

The largest shipment of breadstuffs for Europ ever made at this port in one day was on Tuesday f this week, when 404,283 bushels of grain and 28,598 barrels of flour were cleared at the Custon

The market for beef cattle yesterday, though with out any very marked change, was rather dull, and for some kinds prices ruled lower. The receipts wer heavy, and, as the offerings were chiefly compose of inferior, prices of this description were lower, quite a number of sales having been made at 41/40. The range was from 41/c. a 81/c., but the general selling prices for ordinary to good stock were 7c. Milch cows were steady. Veal calves were rather dull and scarcely so firm, prices varying from 4c. a 6c. Sheep and lambs were rather dul and prices were 25c. a 50c. per head tower, vary-

enormous supply and prices were somewhal lower, varying from 3c. a 3%c. The total receipts were 4,638 beef cattle, 100 cows, 606 yeals, 12,147

sheep and lambs, and 32,199 swine. The cotton market was active and fire about 2,200 bales, which closed on the bass of 26c. per pound for middling uplands. The four market opens stoady, with a fair domand within the previous rang of prices; but, under the influence of the Cans da's news, the market grow dull, and fell o da's news, the market grew duil, and fell of for common and medium grades fully 50. per barrel. Wheat was 10. a 2c. per bushel lower. The concession induced larger operations, with free sales here and to arrive. Gorn was also depressed by the news, and closed about ic. per bushel lower. The the news, and closed about ic. per bushel lower. Fork was active, at \$12.50 a \$12 for old and new mess, and at \$3 50 a \$9 for prime. Sugars were active and firmer and closed from 1/2c. to 1/2c. per 1b. higher on the week." 4,000 hhds., 1,000 boxes and 3,500 bazz (Pernambusos) rates given in another column. Coffee was firmly held, with limited sales. Freights were rather firmer, with more offering.

Summer on the Stump—The Conspiracy of Revolutionary Abelitionism Against the

The Hon. Charles Sumner, the famous orator of the Satanic abolition school, which first introduced into our happy republic the elements of dismemberment and dissolution, as the old serpent introduced sin and death into the garden of Eden, held forth last evening at the Cooper Institute before the Young Men's Republican Union of New York. His audience were abolitionists of the true blue stamp, and the design of his barangue was to stir up in this city mutiny and rebellion against the government in the interest of General Fremont, around whom the revolutionary forces of fanatical Puritanism have been gathering ever since he issued his proclamation emancipating the negroes of Missouri. At St. Louis a rebellious demonstration was made in his behalf; at Cincinnati the mutineers followed suit, as our readers will perceive by the accounts which we copy in this days HERALD from the local papers. The object of Sumner's speech last evening was to pave the way for the demonstration to be given him in this city, as announced and advocated in

the New York Tribune.

The rebellious movement against the government, which for several weeks has been insidiously and stealthily developing itself in various parts of the country, now at length culminates in New York. Summer artfully introduces the name of Fremont, by whose system, he says, the rebellion may be orushed, or by "the grander system of John Quincy Adams." The system of Fremont is emancipation; the system of John Quincy Adams is not only emancipa tion, but the arming of the slaves against the white race, after the example of the tragedy at St. Domingo. Sumner would begin with the system of Fremont, and cap the climax with that of John Quincy Adams. He announces with satisfaction that the cry, "on to freedom," has at last been adopted by the Secretary of War, and he identifies Mr. Cameron's policy with that of Fremont, in order to show that th Cabinet is divided, and a portion of it against the President, who, under his own hand, quashed the proglamation of Fremont. This is an insidious blow at the head of the government, and is only preliminary to the audacious step of superseding him at the first opportunity in favor of some ambitious usurper.

But Mr. Cameron's official letter of instruc tions to General Sherman is totally perverted from its natural and obvious meaning. There is not one word in it about the emancipation of slaves. He simply says, if negroes, whether they are slaves or not, should offer their services, the General will employ them in his trenches, or in such other work as he needs their labor; but he is neither to set them free nor to are them. He is to keep them to the end of the war, when Congress, probably, will compensate the loyal masters for the loss of their services during the war, and after it, of course, they will receive back their the staves of rebelliou masters, that is left an open question which it will be time enough to decide at the end of the war. The act of Congress now in force forfeits them if it can be proved that they have been used in the public service of the enemy. In reference to those not found emplayed in his trenches or fortifications, but yet the property of men known to be in arms against the United States, the law is silent, and Congress will have to dispose of them hereafter. What we would recommend is not to emancipate them, but to divide them among the most meritorious of our troops, either to be held by them as slaves, if they think proper to settle at the South, or, if not, to be sold for their benefit to the loyal men of the slave States. But, meantime, under no circumstances are the fugitives owing service

to be set free or armed against the white race. Where the negroes are so numerous, in some instances exceeding the population of the whites to emuncipate and arm them would result in the most horrible barbarity from which humanity revolts-the mutual ex termination of both races, including the loval whites of the South and innocent women and children. It is only the most intense and bloody fanaticism that could conceive such an idea Blacks are not fit to be trusted with the use o arms, nor are they fit to exercise the franchise of freemen in the same community with the Caucasian race. The proposition of Sumner shows that he is no statesman, but a crazy fanatic, fitter for bedlam than for the Senate House of the United States. Taking the most favorable view of the case, and supposing that mutual destruction of the two races did no spring from emancipation of the blacks, no one doubts that amalgamation would follow, and with it the deterioration of the blood of the nation, dragging it down to the level of the races of the Mexican and South American republics.

and entailing the same unhappy destiny. When Mr. Sumner refers to the annals of an cient Greece or Rome for illustrations he betrays his ignorance of the philosophy of the history of those countries. He says the emancipation of the negroes of the South by procla mation would be like that of "old Caius Marius when he landed on the coast of Etruria, and, according to Plutarch, proclaimed liberty to the slaves." There is no parity; for the slaves of that time were white men, of the same race with their masters, and equally fit for the highest freedom. They were for the most part reduced to slavery by becoming captives in wars. and their servitude was a mere accident of fortune, and did not arise from inferiority of race Experience proves that in no other condition is the negro so useful or so happy as in the service of white Christian men. Set all the negroefree at the South, and they would relapse into barbarism, as they have done in Jamaica. They would not work for a living, and they would

festering sore of vice and crime in the midst of the community.

Mr. Summer says he hears a voice saying that the war, with all its terrible consequence proceeds from the abolitionists—that they are the authors of this terrible confingration. We hope what the orator heard was the still small voice of conscience, for never did voice speak so true. In common with all his incen diary tribe, he holds that negro slavery is "the origin and mainspring of the rebellion," and that "the government must strike directly at that." This is to libel George Washington and the founders of the government, to denounce the constitution which they made as a bond of perpetual union. The protection of slave property s guaranteed forever in that instrument; and it is the parricidal attempt of Sumner and the abolition party to nullify the compact which has led to secession and the war. They have continually denounced the constitution as covenant with death and an agreement with hell. They conspired with the British aristocracy to break up the Union, of which the constitution is the bond, and they are now engaged in a Satanic conspiracy to frustrate the success of the war for the Union, and to split the Cabinet and the North, just as they have already split the republic, into two fragments. Their design is to rally a Northern rebellion against the government around the person of Fremont, just as the secessionists have raised a Southern insurrection around the standard of Jefferson Davis. Both rebellions must be put down; but first that which is the cause of the Southern insurrection, and is now the most dangerous to the existence of the government. Till the head of the serpent of abolitionism is crushed by the heel of Abe Lincoln there can be no salvation for the South, and no hope of redeeming its rebels from the fatal error and delusion into which they have been led by the anti-slavery propagandists and sympathizers with John Brown.

The Army, the Nigger Question, and the

From the beginning of the war up to the resent time, the abolition journals of the Northern States, and especially the Tribune and Evening Post of this city, have been engaged in covertly assailing and lampooning the administration, and endeavoring to bring the President into discredit, for no other reason than that he has persevered in maintaining the patriotic policy of restoring the Union to its pristine in tegrity, on the basis of the constitution and the laws, as they were bequeathed to us by Washington and the fathers of the republic. Their view, on the contrary, has been that the constitution is a "league with hell and a covenant with death;" that it ought to be discarded altogether; and that the exclusive object of hostilities with the Southern States should be to raise the negro to a position of equality, and perhaps of superiority, to the white man, and put arms into his hands to accomplish that pur pose. Every speech that has been uttered every unauthorized proclamation that has been issued and every document that has been published, tending to establish this infamous theory has been speedily seized upon by them, lauded to the skies, and recommended to the approval of their readers. On the contrary, Mr. Lincoln and his advisers have been bitterly abused because they have failed to sanction such incendiary absurdities, and an affiliated him as "the slavehound of Illinois." Not contented with the mischief they have already achieved, these papers and their adherents are now exerting themselves to supplant Irish and German labor in New York by substituting emancipated blacks in their places,

and to raise Mr. George Opdyke, a partisan of

the most ultra of their diabolical schemes, to the Mayoralty of the city. York were carried out, anarchy would soon prevail throughout the country, and it would soon be utterly impossible to carry on the war. They maintain that slaves should be armed against their masters, raised to the dignity of soldiers, and mingled together in the same ranks with the brave native American. Irish and German patriots who are enlisted in the glorious work of crushing out rebellion, and re-establishing the institutions that have been imperilled by treason. What a hideous state of things to contemplate! We should have crops of nigger lieutenants, captains, majors, generals, and major generals, and who knows but Greelev Garrison and their associates might not even lobby some woolly headed producer of rice and sugar into the post of Commander-in-Chief of the American armies! This is no fiction of a diseased imagination. It is precisely what might be the natural and necessary consequence of the adoption of the shameful policy which such papers as the Tribune and Evening Post would foist upon the country. Fellow soldiers must occupy a relation to each other of perfect quality, and the project of arming negroe which these journals advocate, would entitle them to the same privileges of promotion that are enjoyed by the whites. The conservative, law-abiding citizens of New York are called upon to endorse with their approval this degrading plan for reducing the nation to barparism, and the anti-slavery faction hope that by electing their candidate for the Mayoralty, they can make it appear to the world that this great metropolis has degenerated into a downward progress towards such horrible amalga-

mation and abolition sentiments. The name of soldier has, hitherto, been considered as identical with that of gentleman. Military discipline has been looked on as all owerful to metamorphose into culture of mind nd body the rudest and most impracticable materials. The abolitionists demand, however, that this shall cease; that our gallant troops shall be encompassed with such disgusting elements, and identified with such barbarous associations, as to drag them down to the ground, and reduce the American army to the condition of brutes and savages. What white company, with a single particle of self-respect, would submit to be officered by a coarse, low minded sensual Hottentot, whose only destination by nature is to cultivate cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco? Or what white man, possessed of esprit de corps, would move forward cheerfully against an army with a filthy nigger at his right hand, and another at his left? Yet this is the condition of things to which the Tribune and Post would bring us, and Mr. Opdyke, their Mayoralty candidate, is pressed forward with the most frantic zeal, because it is supposed that his elevation to influence will be a step in

The charter election which comes off next

advance towards the realization of so revolting

Tuesday, will strike a death blow at all attempts to abolitionize New York city. By voting for Mr. Wood, who is a man of enlarged national views, and whose comprehensive administrative intelligence has been proved by several years of executive experience, our merhants and mechanics, manufacturers, and eneyed men will prove themselves worthy of the high character for intelligence and discriminating patriotism they have always enjoyed, and our laboring classes, especially among the Irish and Germans, will show that they do not intend to be supplanted in their daily occupations by emancipated slaves, while they themselves are either driven into exile or

the poorhouse. THE NORTHERN REBELLION AGAINST THE GO-PERMENT-THE DEMONSTRATIONS TO FREMONT AT CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS.-On another page we publish, from the Cincinnati Gazette and from the St. Louis Braing News, most alarming accounts of the progress of the abolition rebellion against the government in the West; and by the report which we publish of Sumner's speech last night at the Cooper Institute, as well as from the recent articles in the Tribune, stirring up a Fremont demonstration in this city, it will be seen that it has also reached the Eastern seaboard, and there is no telling where it may stop. The conspiracy has its ramifications all over the North, and the government ought to look to it in time. The secession conspiracy was allowed to gain headway by the imbecile course of Mr. Buchanan, till at length nothing could squelch it but a terrible war. We hope Mr. Lincoln will not allow the Fremont rebel. lion to gain a similar ascendency. Let him crush it out before it is too late. The proceedings of the meeting at Cincinnati

are as treasonable as those of any meeting that ever took place at the South. A series of resolutions were passed censuring the administration for superseding Fremont, and Rev. Mr. Conway, in speaking to the people assembled, intimates that, as their ancestors defied George III., so would they defy Mr. Lincoln and his "imbecile administration." The reverend traitor had the audacity to say that the standard unfurled by Fremont was "a higher standard than the Stars and Stripes." Where were the Union men of Cincinnati when such foul rebellion as that was openly preached and tolerated among them? All depths of degradation, he says, are possible with this administration— "the infamous, sneaking, crawling policy which replaces the electric watchword sounded by remont for this great nation." Nor is this all: Germans and native Americans would unite to root out by violence whatever obstacle lay in the way of universal emancipation, liberty and equality to all, black and white. policy of the administration," adds the rebel, will be swept away, or else the administration itself." Are the horrors perpetrated by the Jacobins of the French Revolution about to be

inaugurated among us? The language of the testimonial to Fremont at St. Louis is pregnant with significance. It states that the sword presented to him is "to be wielded for the reorganization of a great and free country." Coupling this with the whole spirit of the address, and with the tone of the neeting at Cincinnati, it evidently suggests that Mr. Fremont at some future day will take the field as an insurgent chief against the government. If Mr. Lincoln and his administration permit this atrocious conspiracy to proceed another inch, and do not selze the ringleaders and send them for safe keeping to some fortress. they will only have themselves to blame should the abolition rebels proceed hereafter to carry out their threats.

THE THREE WISE MEN OF GOTHAM. - Mother Goose, of blessed memory, tells us that once upon a time

Cooper Institute Taxpayers' meeting the other evening she would have added that these three wise men were James Gallatin, Hiram Ketchum and Alderman Dayton, and that there was a fourth man among them hardly less remarkable

for wisdom, of the name of Chittenden. Mr. Gallatin is a Wall street financier, and, like many other well intentioned financiers, is a very wise man in his own conceit; but if he is s ignorant in matters of finance as of our corporation politics, he is not quite up in wisdom to the standard of Solomon. According to Mr. Gallatin, Mayor Wood was one of those "traitor eaders who were not ashamed to avow from high places a wicked design to take this city out of the Union and deluge our streets in blood:" but, fortunately, as we are next told, "the people never trusted him, nor would they trust him now if he could make trouble." Why, then, all this uproar if he is powerless to make any trouble? But again, year after year, under Mayor Wood, our taxes have become higher and higher. But does anybody suppose that under Mr. Opdyke, or Mr. Gunther, or anybody else, we shall have for years to come, a reduction of our taxes? Will not the old fable of the fox and the flies afford us some light on this subject?

Mr. Chittenden declares that our city governnent is the most infamous in the world, and that if it cannot be put down by ballots it must be put down by bullets. This declaration covers the idea that if Mayor Wood shall be re-elected we shall probably have a bloody rebellion. But all such notions are very absurd. Moreover, the purification of our city government will require a much larger work of reform than the election of a new Mayor. If you do nothing else but elect a new Mayor, you may elect a new one every Saturday morning, and Mr. Chittenden's tax bill will still increase.

Mr. Ketchum is a lawyer, and he spoke like a wise lawyer in saying that the loss of an election is not a sufficient cause for a rebellion. But Mr. Ketchum has a grievous complaint against Mayor Wood. What is it? Wood defeated the re-election of Judge Woodruff and Judge Hoffman, after securing them the Mozart nomination, and after each of these hopeful nominees had paid out his money to Mozart for electioneering purposes. "Served them right." It was none of their business to pay out their money in such an election for electioneering purposes. "But." savs Mr. Ketchum. "our Legislature would not trust Mr. Wood any further than they could fling a cat by the tail." Where, then, is the danger of his re-election, if he has no power now, and has no prospect of getting any? What says Mr. Ketchum?

Mr. Alderman Dayton, smelling of manure, came in at the tail of the meeting, gathering up the corruption rubbish of the city government by the cartload. According to his showing Fernando Wood and Tammany Hall are playing possum before the public, while they are

privately dividing the fat jobs and spells of Corporation with each other, and it is agreed between them that Wood shall be re-elected Mayor. If this be so there is an end of the argument; for Tammany and Mozart combined can walk over the course. At all events, it is very plain, from the terrible hue and ory of Messrs. Gallatin, Chittenden, Ketchum and Dayton, that Mayor Wood is a strong man in this community, and that among the political cliques of the city opposed to him there is hardly strength enough to put him down. This point will be settled on election day, rain or shine.

CITY POLITICS.

German Mayoralty Ratification Mass

BREAT ENTHUSIASM AMONG THE TROTONS—THE IRE ELEMENT REPRESENTED—THE MAYOR DOWN ON THE SABBATABLANS—A GOOD THE GOMING POS. DO KING GAMMINUS—LAGER RIER AND WHINKET

Yesterday evening a mass meeting of our opulation in favor of the re-election of Fernan Mayor was held at the Volks Garden, in the Bowery demonstrations of the latter, indeed, alone indi-times to those on the platform that so many were present in front, so dense were the close ervals of the cheers.

the list of President and Vice Presidents, spoke in a

citizens, the day of deliverance is at hand. (A downtrodden people will no longer lie silent and under oppression of this character. I believe the good sense of the people of this city will restore those rights; will restore power to the government State; will restore the power of the Chief Mag of the city—(Cheers)—restore to the people of York the right to make these laws which ap to their own social inclugence, and restore that right which every community enjoys, to those peculiar laws which meet the glishes and rights and interests of the good (Loud cheers.) I have authority for saying the rights will be restored—("Good for yout")—the time is coming, before even next spring, when the lattice at Albany will restore to the Mayor of New Herights to govern the city of New York according close of the sentence was lost in cheers.] And my good fortune to be re-elected to this office, I ce say to you that if those duties devolve upon me, a have the power of controlling any of these social mestic relations, I here plesige myself to allow the liberty to all consistent with the safety and good community. (Loud cheers.) I am opposed to compelling any man technical or rum. (Vociferous cheering and cries of "Good" Heravo.") I am opposed to compelling any man technical of sundays if he choose to go any when (Continued applause.) I am opposed to imposing (Continued applause.) peating what I and before—all of these social matters—all of these questions apportaining to mere consolence—all of these matters which reat in a man's own heart, I will leave to himself. I ask him only to conform to law—I sak him to be peaceable and orderly, and solen—I sak him to to viointe any of the rights of the community. In short, I ask him to conform only to the regulations necessary to the safety of the community. But I go no farther, and so long as you do this, soo long are you entitled to the protection of the government and all those instinctable rights which God and nature has vonchasfed to man (Gheera.) I have referred to a party which I denominate an abolition party—a party that has brought this country to the verge of rain and destruction and precipitated upon t a civil war—(Gries, "That soo")—a war which, if we survive it, as more than any nation has been able to de under infar circumstances. A party that is in favor of freein—shave that he may red the South of slavery and brint, chack labor in competition with the white labor of the North. A party who gives all its sympathy to the hinch and has none at all to spare for the poor white men of the North. A party who will oppress you by the interposition of unjust taxation and exaction—who will grind you down to the carth—who will compel you to work for aftry cents a day, and even withhold that from you if it can by fraud. (Cheers.) And yet these mea have hearts, but not for you, but for the negroes of the South. C'That's so.") I tell you that so long as the war. They are in favor of perpenating it and prolonging the war. They are in favor of perpenating it and prolonging the war. They are in favor of perpenating it and prolonging the war. They are in favor of perpenating it and prolonging the war. They are in favor of perpenating it and prolonging the war. They are in favor of perpenating it and prolonging the war. They are in favor of the war so long as a doliar of the you do the civil war, and who wrong they are the public ments to the country,

The Crew of the French Corvette Prony Basson, Nov. 27, 1861 Thirteen officers and sixty six susmen of pryetts Proquiteft in the Ningara to-day